AUGUST 7. 1740. NUMB. 608.

The Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

MESSAGES between the Governor and Aſſembly of the Province of *Pennſylvania*.

His Honour the Governor in Council, to the Gentlemen of the Aſſembly.

GENTLEMEN,

TWO of your Members attended me Yeſterday in the Evening, and informed me, that the Houſe was met, purſuant to the Writs iſſued by me, and were ready to receive what I had to lay before them. To this I anſwered, that His Majeſty's Inſtructions were communicated to you at your laſt Meeting, and that I hoped you would, with all poſſible Diligence, proceed to make a Proviſion of Victuals, Tranſports, and all other Neceſſaries, agreeable to His Majeſty's juſt Expectations, for the Troops to be raiſed in this Province.

Theſe His Majeſty's Inſtructions, and the Inſtances of the Honourable Col. *Gooch*, who is appointed by His Majeſty to command the Troops to be raiſed in *North-America*, and to conduct them to the Place of Rendezvous in the *Weſt-Indies*; obliged me to call you together again, before the Time to which you adjourned yourſelves. Col. *Gooch* preſſes me earneſtly to provide Tranſports, and put the Troops on board, in ſuch convenient Seaſon, that he may depend upon their being at the Capes of *Virginia* before the Middle of *September*, that no Diſappointment may hereafter attend the Service: But how is this to be done, if you do not ſpeedily make the neceſſary Preparation for it? Should any Diſappointment attend the Service, it muſt lie at your Door, ſince I have already performed my Part. The Troops are not indeed ſo numerous as might be expected from a Province ſo populous, and on an Expedition which His Majeſty and the whole *Britiſh* Nation have ſo much at Heart; yet, conſidering that no Encouragement hath been given here by the Legiſlature, I hope what is done will be accepted by His Majeſty, as an Inſtance of my Zeal for His Honour.

As *ſeven* Companies are already compleated in this Government, you will be able to make an Eſtimate of the Expence which will attend the Services expected by His Majeſty.

The Honourable Col. *Blakeney*, His Majeſty's Adjutant-General, hath already remitted to me the Pay of as many of theſe Companies as were compleated when I wrote to him for it: and hath given me Aſſurances of his doing the like, ſo ſoon as I ſhall inform him of my having raiſed more, purſuant to His Majeſty's Inſtructions and his Pleaſure ſignified by his Grace the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, of which I have now ordered an Extract to be delivered to you, leſt it ſhould have eſcaped your Memories ſince it was read to you at your laſt Meeting.

I have diſpoſed the Troops into the adjacent Villages, to prevent Drunkenneſs and Diſorders in this City; but the Exactions of the Publick-Houſe-Keepers for their Lodging and Diet, makes it impoſſible for them to ſubſiſt, ſince their Pay of *Sixteen Shillings and Six Pence Sterling, per Month*, falls ſhort of the Demands of thoſe People. The King's Troops are billetted in *England* by Act of Parliament, for *Four Pence Sterling per Diem*, whereas the Inn keepers here will not do it under *Twelve Pence per Diem*, tho' Proviſions are bought for Half the Price.

His Majeſty under the Words, ALL OTHER NECESSARIES, certainly expected, that Quarters would be provided for them; and if this be not done, it will be difficult to keep them within the Bounds of their Duty. As the Stay of the Troops here will be but ſhort, and the Expence therefore not very great, I recommend this likewiſe to your immediate Conſideration.

By Command, *GEO. THOMAS.*

PAT. BAIRD, *Secretary.*

Philad. July 29, 1740.

Extract of His Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE'S *Letter, dated* April 5. 1740.

" I now ſend you incloſed His Majeſty's Inſtructions under " His Royal Sign Manual, containing particular Directions for " your Conduct in every Thing relating to the Performance of " this Service, which are ſo full, that they leave me nothing to " add. but to recommend to you the utmoſt Care, and Diligence " in the Execution of his Majeſty's Orders, and particularly in " procuring as great a Number of Men, as you poſſibly can, to " inliſt; which, by the great Encouragement, which (you will ſee " by your Inſtructions) His Majeſty has thought fit to give to ſuch " Perſons, as ſhall enter into His Service on this Occaſion, it is " hoped may be eaſily done: You will ſee, that Col. *Blakeney* " carries with him from hence only Three Thouſand Arms; you " will not however limit the Number of Men to be raiſed with- " in your Government in Proportion to that Number of Arms; " ſince My Lord *Cathcart* will carry with him a Quantity of " ſpare Arms and Cloathing, in caſe it ſhould be practicable to " raiſe a greater Number than the Three Thouſand for which Col. " *Blakeney* carries with him Arms, and Money for their Subſiſ- " tance.

A true Copy,

PAT. BAIRD, *Secretary.*

A MESSAGE to the Governor, from the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

May it pleaſe the Governor,

WE have often had Occaſion to acquaint the Governor, that the greater Number of the preſent Aſſembly are of the People called *Quakers*, principled againſt bearing of Arms, or applying Money to any ſuch Purpoſes: Deſirous however to demonſtrate our Obedience to our preſent Sovereign King *GEORGE*, by yielding a ready and chearful Compliance in the Matters recommended to us, ſo far as our religious Perſwaſions would permit; and willing to give ample Teſtimony of the Loyalty and ſincere Affection

Affections of his loving Subjects within this Province, We determin'd at our laſt Meeting, that a Sum of Money ſhould be raiſed for the Uſe of the Crown, exceeding in Proportion, as we think, what is given in ſome neighbouring Colonies. Several Difficulties occurred to us whilſt that Matter was under our Conſideration. The publick Accounts were then unſettled, and it was unknown what Money remained in the Treaſury, We obſerv'd alſo, great Numbers of bought Servants belonging to the Inhabitants of this Province, encouraged to that Purpoſe, had inliſted in the King's Service, and were detain'd from their Maſters, to their great Loſs, and to the Injury of the Publick, which we thought call'd loudly upon us to endeavour to redreſs. Theſe and other Conſiderations took up ſo much of our Time, that our Harveſt was full ripe; the Officers were inliſting our Servants in great Numbers in the Country, and Labour in this young Colony, excepting what is performed by theſe Servants, difficult to be obtained. The Neceſſity of attending the Harveſt, and our Speaker's Engagements to be abſent at that Time in the Proprietary Affairs, determined us to adjourn to the *Eighteenth* Day of next Month, by which Time we expected the publick Accounts would be ſettled, and the Circumſtances of the Treaſury better known. We were the rather induced to this, becauſe the Governor ſeem'd to repreſent our Treaſury full, and our Abilities of giving great: Whereas we had and ſtill have different Sentiments. For if it be conſidered, that great Charges have ariſen on the Paper-Money, by the annual Payments given to the Proprietor for obtaining the ſaid Act; and for printing, ſigning, and providing Materials to that End; and that conſiderable Sums are drawn out for finiſhing and encloſing the State-Houſe; and the yearly Expences of Government, the Exchanging of Old Money for New, and other Debts due from the Province; it will take up ſo much of the publick Money, as we apprehend will leave the Treaſury in a much worſe State than the Governor has repreſented it.

Our Affairs being thus circumſtanced, we think ourſelves very hardly uſed, in having a ſmall Receſs, which we thought and yet think could not be attended with any great Inconvenience, ſo ſeverely cenſured by the Governor in the Writs by which we are now called together, as having adjourn'd ourſelves "*to the great* "*Prejudice of His Majeſty's Service, notwithſtanding the Governor's* "*preſſing Inſtances to the Contrary.*"

To ſhew a becoming Zeal in executing the Commands of the Crown, is laudable, and will, no doubt, meet with a proper Acceptance from thence: But whilſt the Governor is pleaſed to aſſume *ſo much* to himſelf, it ſeems hard not to allow us any, when in Matters, wherein our Conſciences are not concern'd, we could as chearfully give Demonſtration of it, as any of our Fellow-Subjects.

The Obſtacles we formerly met with are not as yet leſſen'd, but increaſe, ſo as to render it a Duty, we think indiſpenſably neceſſary, to apply for Relief. The Governor is pleaſed to let us know, that the Troops inliſted in the King's Service, are not ſo numerous as might be expected from a Province ſo populous, although *Seven* Companies are already compleated: But by what Rules this Eſtimate is made, we are very much at a Loſs to determine. Were we to form any Judgment from the whole Number expected; and the Abilities of the Inhabitants of this Province, compared with others on the Continent, we ſhould think *Three* of the *Seven* Companies a full Proportion: And if we are rightly informed, are as many, if not more, than was expected from this Government, excluſive of the Territories. Beſides, from the beſt Account we have hitherto gained of the *Seven* Companies which have been raiſed within this Government, there are ſeveral Hundreds of bought Servants, whoſe Maſters, if they are detain'd from them, muſt totally loſe their Service, and the Publick the Benefit of their Labour. A Calamity, we perſwade ourſelves, the Crown never intended ſhould befall any of its Dominions.

The Governor indeed has been pleaſed to tell us, "*Had our Zeal been ſeaſonably exerted, he doubted not a Number of Freemen might have been found here,* &c. *and that it was not then probable a Number of Men ſhould be raiſed in Time,* &c. *without receiving Servants, unleſs a ſufficient Bounty were immediately given,* &c.

But had the Governor been pleaſed to recollect what had happened in this Province, it muſt be known to him, that Servants were encouraged to inliſt, and that the Names of thoſe who inliſted were directed to be concealed; which Concealment, and the ſevere Treatment thoſe Maſters who applied for their Servants, received from the Perſons appointed to take the Names of ſuch as ſhould apply to inliſt themſelves, gave the Servants an Opportunity of eſcaping from their Maſters, and the King's Service, which many of them did, to the entire Loſs of their Maſters, before the Aſſembly had any Opportunity of giving a Bounty to Freemen, had they been ſo diſpoſed.

The King and Parliament of *Great-Britain* ſeem deſirous to encourage the Importation of White Servants in the Colonies of *America*, rather than Negroes; and have from time to time, made Acts which ſeem to be directed to this End; but if the Property of the Maſter is ſo precarious, as to depend on the Will of his Servant, and the Pleaſure of an Officer, it cannot but be expected there will be fewer Purchaſers for the future, and *that* Trade conſequently much diſcouraged. Beſides, the Maſters of theſe Servants have reaſon to think their Properties unjuſtly invaded; and it will not be eaſy to ſhew, that any Goods, in which they have the moſt abſolute Property, may not with equal Reaſon be taken from them, as their Servants.

The Applications we have had by Petitions from the Maſters, and our own Obſervation of the Difficulties many of them undergo, render them Objects worthy of Relief; and we therefore earneſtly requeſt the Governor on their Behalf, that he would give Directions, to diſcharge and deliver thoſe Servants already inliſted within this Province, to their Maſters, and that none may be inliſted for the future.

It muſt afford but a very melancholy Proſpect, to diſcover the Farmer and Tradeſman, whoſe Subſiſtence, and the Subſiſtence of their Families, very much depend on the Labour of their Servants, purchaſed, perhaps, at the Expence of the moſt they were worth, depriv'd of that Aſſiſtance, and put under the greateſt Difficulties; the former, to ſecure what he has already ſown, and to cultivate and to ſow what is abſolutely neceſſary to ſubſiſt on another Year, and the latter to carry on his Trade and Buſineſs; all owing to the Caprice of the Servant, and Will of an Officer, under Pretence of ſerving the Crown, when hardly any greater Diſſervice could be done it. The Regard our King has ever ſhewn to the Liberties and Properties of his Subjects, in every Part of his Dominions, ſufficiently demonſtrate to us, that no Thought ſo injurious ever entered his Royal Breaſt; and the Grievance is now become ſo great and ſo general, that we conceive it would be inconſiſtent with that Duty we owe to the Crown, and the Truſt repoſed in us by our Country, ſhould we give any Money without firſt ſeeking for Redreſs.

The 31ſt of the 5th mon. 1740. *Signed by order of the Houſe,*
J. KINSEY, *Speaker.*

His Honour the Governor in Council, to the Gentlemen of the Aſſembly.

GENTLEMEN,

IN Anſwer to your Meſſage of the 31ſt of laſt Month, I recommend to you a Review of your Proceedings at your laſt Meeting. But leſt His Majeſty's Service ſhould ſuffer by any Neglect of mine, and as Intereſt and Prejudices may blind ſome amongſt you, who have otherwiſe good Intentions; it may be neceſſary for me to make ſome Obſervations upon them, as well as upon your laſt Meſſage.

In

In my Speech of the 2d of *July* laſt, I recommended to you *to give a Bounty, as was done in ſome other Governments, to encourage Freemen to inliſt*, and expreſſed my Apprehenſions, *that unleſs ſuch Bounty were given, a Number of Men ſufficient to anſwer His Majeſty's Expectations from a Province ſo populous, would not be raiſed, without receiving Servants.*

In your Addreſs to me of the 7th of *July*, you tell me, "*That you cannot chearfully accede to the Meaſures recommended* "*from thence*"; that is (from what goes before) *from the Crown, and Government of your Mother Country.* And then you ſay, "*That you cannot preſerve good Conſciences and come into the Le-*"*vying of Money and appropriating it to the Uſes recommended to* "*you in my Speech; becauſe it is repugnant to the Religious Prin-*"*ciples profeſſed by the greater Number of the preſent Aſſembly, who* "*are of the People called Quakers.*" But you made no Anſwer to what I ſaid concerning Servants.

This I look'd upon as a poſitive Refuſal to comply with His Majeſty's Eighth Inſtruction: But as the latter Part carried an Inſinuation, that I had recommended ſomething different from that Inſtruction; to cut off all Pretence for differing with Me, I recommended to you *a Complyance with that Inſtruction, in His Majeſty's own Words.*

On the 9th I informed you, *That a conſiderable Number of Men were inliſted, and that the Levies would be compleated in a reaſonable Time, unleſs you diſcouraged them by delaying the neceſſary Supplies*; and I then recommended *a ſpeedy Proviſion for them.* To this Meſſage you never vouchſafed to give me any Anſwer, ſo far were you from complaining of the Inliſting of Servants at that Time.

On the 11th you ſent me the Reſolution of your Houſe, to be delivered verbally by Two of your Members; but as it related to a Matter ſo ſtrongly recommended by His Majeſty, I deſired that the Members would return to the Houſe, and bring it in Writing; for fear of Miſtakes, either through Defect of their Memories, or my own. And upon their Return, they did deliver it in Writing, acquainting me, "*That the Houſe had made a conſiderable Progreſs in a Bill for raiſing of Money for the Uſe of the Crown; but it being Harveſt Time, it would be injurious to the Country Members to ſtay the Completion of it: That there was a Rumour about the Town of the Probability of Peace between* Great Britain *and* Spain." And for theſe Reaſons you adjourned to the 18th of *Auguſt*, notwithſtanding my Inſtances to the contrary.

In this Reſolution you were ſo far from making Complaints of the King's Officers having received Servants, who had voluntarily inliſted themſelves, that you ſay "*You had made a conſiderable Progreſs in a Bill for raiſing Money for the Uſe of the Crown.*" But to ſhew how little you were in earneſt in that Bill, you adjourned to the 18th of *Auguſt*, *upon the Rumour of a Probability of a Peace*, (which no Man heard any thing of but yourſelves) *to go home to your Harveſt*, notwithſtanding His Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, in his Letter of the 5th of *April*, which was laid before your Houſe and read there, ſays, *That Col.* SPOTSWOOD *will receive His Majeſty's Directions to ſail with ſuch a Number of the Troops as he can get together, ſo as to be at the Place appointed for the General Rendezvous by the latter End of* Auguſt.

Col. *Gooch* having ſince that Adjournment *preſſed me earneſtly to provide Tranſports and Proviſions for the Troops, ſo as that they may be at the Capes of* Virginia *by the middle of* September, I called you by Writ to meet me the 28th of *July*. As you now find that the Time preſſes, and that you are obliged to come to the Point, to avoid complying with His Majeſty's Inſtructions, *the Bill for raiſing of Money for the Uſe of the Crown, is vaniſhed*, and inſtead of it, a Meſſage is ſent to me, demanding a Diſcharge of all ſuch Servants as have voluntarily inliſted themſelves, before you will raiſe any Money for His Majeſty's Service.

In Anſwer to this new Demand, I ſay, That my Warrants to the Officers to inliſt Men, were general, and purſuant to the King's Orders; and the Officers inform me, That they did not receive any Servants, till they met them travelling upon the Road to *New-York* to inliſt there, and were well informed that many had gone thither before.

That to all that have applyed to me for a Diſcharge for their Servants, I have given Notes directed to the Officers, deſiring them to diſcharge ſuch Servants, if they can be perſwaded to return to their Maſters, and it can be done conſiſtent with the Service. And as many have from thence been diſcharged here, ſo the Diſcharge of ſome has been procured by me from other Governments.

That I ſhall continue this Method, that the King's Service and the Intereſt of the Maſters of Servants may go hand in hand, and I doubt not, before the Troops imbark, moſt People will be better ſatisfied, than if the Officers had denied to receive them; as they would have run away, and inliſted themſelves in other Governments, on account of the Bounty given, or better Proviſion made there for them. But as to diſcharging them all at once, it will be injurious to the King's Service; and if I may judge from what has happened already, breed ſuch a Mutiny, as will not be very eaſy for me to quell; ſince upon Capt. *Thinn*'s returning ſome Servants back to their Maſters, Freemen as well Servants laid down their Arms, and declared that they would go into other Governments, where the King's Soldiers were better uſed; and were about immediately to diſband, had not the Captain's Temper and Preſence of Mind found a Way to ſatisfy them.

That I ſhall not take upon me to determine, whether a Perſon indented for a Term of Years may inliſt himſelf in the King's Service; tho' I have the Opinions of many able Lawyers upon it, and moſt of them give it for the affirmative, with greater Strength of Reaſon and Law, in my Judgment, than thoſe that hold the negative. The caſe of Felons tranſported by Act of Parliament differs much from Apprentices and Servants. However, ſhould any Man think himſelf aggrieved, I refer to his Remedy at Law againſt the Officer, and I ſhall by no means diſcourage the Recovery of his Right, if it be ſo. I ſhall be very cautious however of forcing ſuch out of the Service, as inſiſt upon ſerving His Majeſty in this Expedition, leſt I ſhould by ſo doing betray His Majeſty's Right to the Service of ſuch, as voluntarily offer themſelves for that Purpoſe.

It muſt appear very extraordinary, That the King's Affairs ſhould be poſtponed till *You can find Leiſure from your private Affairs to ſettle the publick Accounts*, or that the Officers receiving ſome Servants into the King's Service, ſhould be thought a ſufficient Reaſon for refuſing what His Majeſty ſo juſtly expects from a People who have as yet born no Part of the Burthen of a War, undertaken for the Preſervation of their Property; when the Subjects in *Britain* chearfully pay very heavy Taxes.

I ſhall be under no Difficulty, allowing all the Articles of Account mentioned by you againſt the Publick, to make it appear, that the Ballance due and to become due in a few Months, will amount to what I have ſaid: But I cannot help obſerving, that what you ſay of the Payments to be made to the Proprietors, were ſo far from being *given for obtaining the Paper Money Act* (as you, at beſt, miſtakenly call it) that it was a low Compoſition for the Quit-rents due to them, inſtead of *Sterling* Money, and by which I made it appear at that Time beyond Contradiction, they loſt ſeveral Hundred Pounds, to gratify the unjuſt and unreaſonable Clamours of ſome, *who were not honeſt enough to perform their Contracts.*

If you can ſhew me, that you have contributed in the minuteſt particular to the Execution of His Majeſty's Orders, tho' ſo preſſingly and affectionately recommended to you by His Majeſty; or how one Man could have been raiſed in Tim for this Expedition by any Encouragement given by you; I will readily acknowledge and publiſh to the World, the Share of Merit due to you.

If His Majesty's Instructions, declaring that He does *not fix any Quota of Men*, and His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*'s Letter, signifying His Majesty's Pleasure, *that I am to raise as many Men as I possibly can, notwithstanding the Proportion of Arms carried by Col.* BLAKENEY, are not of equal Authority with any *Information* you pretend to have received, I confess myself incapable of satisfying you: But from your whole Conduct there appears good Reason to conclude, That to save your Money, you would have been pleased, that not even one Company had been raised here.

Altho' your Principles will not allow you to raise Men, or even, it seems, to support them when they are raised, you are ready enough to censure the Conduct of others, who have been more zealous in the Execution of His Majesty's Commands. When you want an Addition of Paper Money, *your Province is represented as very populous, and your Trade very great*; but when you are called upon for Men or Money, your Numbers and your Abilities are very much diminished. I have seen, and inform'd myself of much of this Continent, and I can venture from thence to affirm, that next to *New-England*, this Province is the most populous, and the best able to spare a Sum of Money for carrying on this Glorious Undertaking; *New-York* and other Governments, having been at a very great Expence in building Forts, and maintaining their Frontiers.

As it makes for your Purpose, you have greatly aggravated the Number of Servants inlisted, by calling them *several Hundreds*; but if you will give a Bounty even now, to such Freemen as have inlisted and shall be willing to inlist, the Number of Servants may be so lessen'd as not to give much Occasion for Complaint, ; many of them, as I am informed, having but a few Months to serve, and the Masters are willing they should inlist, as they from thence will save the Freedom Dues, which they by Act of Assembly are obliged to give when Servants are out of their Times. The Officers assure me, they will not inlist any, that they know, or can be informed, are Servants.

The Names of such as should be willing to enter them, were *by my Order, with Consent of Council*, directed to be kept secret, for justifiable Reasons, and amongst others, to prevent their being arrested and confined for trifling Sums, which they might raise by their Labour before the King should call for their Service; and Servants were so far from having it in their Power from thence to escape, not having received the King's Money or taken the Oath required by Act of Parliament, that their Masters generally were the more watchful of them, and Publications were affixed in the most publick Places by me, declaring *that the Obligations between Master and Servant were not dissolved*, ordering them at the same Time to return to their Masters, and *exhorting the Magistrates to put the Laws in Execution*. If the Persons appointed to take the Names of such as should offer themselves for the Service, treated the Masters of Servants severely, they were to blame; but I defie you to give an Instance of it, tho' Instances can be given of *Masters having shewn very little Regard to a Name of the highest Dignity*.

Acts of Parliament are in force in *England* for transporting Felons to the Colonies, but, to use an Expression of the Lords for Trade and Plantations, *your Acts have militated even against those Acts of the British Parliament*, and do so at this time, your last Act not being yet repealed, tho' objected to at that Board; so that what you make use of now as a Plea against the King's Right to the Service of his Subjects, you have always heretofore opposed, by prohibiting the Importation of Felons, and therefore you can not be supposed to have any such now under Indentures.

If Masters were paid the Value of their Servants, as I am inform'd was done by a former Assembly, for those inlisted in the *Canada* Expedition, such as have any regard for their Mother Country would be easy. The Assembly of that time raised Two Thousand Pounds besides, for carrying on that Expedition, by a heavy Tax on the People; whereas at this Time, your Interest-Money will do that, and all that is expected, without any Tax.

I should be glad you would shew your Duty to His Majesty, and your Gratitude for the Powers and Priviledges the People of your Society enjoy here, more than in any other Part of His Majesty's Dominions, by ACTIONS as well as WORDS. If your Principles are inconsistent with the End of Government, at a Time when His Majesty is put under a Necessity of *procuring Reparation for his injured Subjects by Arms*, why did not your *Consciences* restrain you from solliciting for a Station, which your *Consciences* will not allow you to discharge, for the Honour of His Majesty and the Interest of those you represent? For it is a Piece of Injustice, to involve a People, of which you are not above one Third in Number, in the ill Consequences that must attend a Government, under such a Direction.

Before you apply'd yourselves with great Industry to obtain an uncommon Majority in this Assembly, for opposing my Endeavours to put the Province into a Posture of Defence, the Government enjoy'd such a Tranquility, as gave every honest Man great Pleasure of Mind; but since, the Defence of the Province has not only been opposed, but the Rights of the Corporation of this City (generously granted by your first great Proprietor) have been attacked, Emissaries have been frequently imployed to promote Petitions for various Ends, and the Publick Money has been spent in Contests with me, without doing one single Act for the Service of your King or the People you represent. This is a Behaviour very different from that Spirit of Christianity you profess, and I think as different from that of your Friends in *England*.

Philad. August 2. 1740.

By Command, *GEO. THOMAS.*

PAT. BAIRD, *Secretary.*

(The Assembly's Answer to the above Message will be inserted in our next.)

A MESSAGE from the PROPRIETOR to the House of Assembly, by his Secretary.

Gentlemen,

AS I always think it my Duty to promote the King's Service to the utmost my Power, I am very unwilling any private Interest of my Family should make the House less capable of assisting His Majesty in the intended Expedition against the King of *Spain*'s Dominions in the *West-Indies*, as is suggested to the Governor in your Message to him of the 29*th* of last Month.

I therefore hold myself obliged to acquaint you, that I am content, (though the Payments you have mentioned, are so far from being *given*, that they are only a Composition for larger Sums which should have been *paid* by private Persons many Years ago) to stay for them, till such Time as the Revenues of the Government can discharge them, after making due Provision for His Majesty's Forces, agreeable to His just Expectations, and the present flourishing Condition of this Province.

Philad. August 6. 1740. *THO. PENN.*

LONDON, May 22.

It was yesterday declar'd at the Admiralty Office, that Sir Chaloner Ogle, with 10 Men of War, was sail'd for the West-Indies, to reinforce the British Fleet there, and that their Lordships had receiv'd an Express thereof.

June 14. Wednesday last an Express arriv'd at the Secretary's Office with Advice, that the Ferrol Squadron was actually sail'd for the West-Indies.

An Express arriv'd a few Days since from the Earl of Waldegrave, which occasioned the Holding of a Council, which sat till two next Morning; the Dispatches brought by this Courier occasions great Matter of Speculation among the Coffee-house Politicians, and some since talk of a Peace, while others say the French will no longer remain neuter.

Advices from Berlin, give an Account that the King of Prussia died there, some time since.

BOSTON

BOSTON, July 28.

There is now building by Mr. Benj. Hallowell, for the Uſe of the Province, a fine Snow, of 170 Tons, which is carried on with ſuch extraordinary Diſpatch, that 'tis ſaid ſhe is to be launched in a Month's Time at fartheſt, tho' her Keel has not been laid above a Week.

The Levies of Men in this Province, for the intended Expedition to the Weſt-Indies, go on beyond what could reaſonably be expected: For altho' it is not quite 20 Days ſince his Excellency was pleaſed to appoint the Officers to command theſe Troops, yet we have had three Companies of 100 Men each already muſtered in this Town, *viz.* Capt. Goffe's, Capt. Phillips's, and Capt. Preſcot's, who have received their Arms, and are exerciſed twice every Day by the Britiſh Officers lately arrived here from New-York, who take great Pains to inſtruct them in the Diſcipline now in Uſe in his Majeſty's Armies. Several other Companies will be muſtered here in a few Days, and all the Ten Companies to be raiſed in this Province, will certainly be compleat in leſs than a Week's Time: Which extraordinary Zeal for his Majeſty's Service, as it is much to the Honour of this Government, ſo it muſt be to the Shame and Confuſion both to thoſe at HOME, and in a neighbouring Province, who have repreſented the People here, as neither able nor willing to ſerve His Majeſty upon this extraordinary Occaſion; which was the Reaſon why no more Commiſſions or Arms were ſent from New-York to this Town, and which has in ſome Meaſure ſlackned ſome of the Officers in their Levies, leſt they ſhould not have an Opportunity to ſerve his Majeſty in this Expedition: But for their Comfort we can inform them, that His Excellency the Governor has received Directions by the laſt Poſt from Col. Blakeney, his Majeſty's Adjutant General, to compleat the whole Ten Companies as ſoon as poſſible, there being Commiſſions and Arms ſufficient for them expected at New-York in a ſhort Time. His Excellency has alſo Directions to pay all the Troops raiſed here three Months advance Wages, having already received the Money for that Purpoſe.

By a Veſſel juſt now arrived from South-Carolina, we have a Confirmation of the unwelcome News of the Raiſing the Siege of St. Auguſtine; and by Letters to Gentlemen in Town, we find that the General's Conduct in that unfortunate Expedition, is very much cenſured.

This Forenoon the Companies of Capt. Stuart and Capt. Richards were review'd by his Excellency; but neither of them have yet received their Arms.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 4, 1740.

On Wedneſday laſt arrived here Capt. Everard from London, in nine Weeks, by whom we hear that the Tranſport Ships deſign'd for America, were all gone to the Iſle of Wight, there to lye ready to take on Board the Marines for the intended Expedition; and that a Spaniſh Privateer who (it is ſaid) has taken near 40 Engliſh Veſſels, was lately taken by a Man of War. We hear alſo that Inſurances are much riſen in England.

On Saturday laſt arrived here the Brigt. Capt Nelſon from Briſtol in 6 Weeks, by whom we have Advice of the 18th of June, that Sir John Norris with a large Fleet of Men of War, moſtly of the Line, ſeveral Tranſports with Marines and Bomb Ketches, &c. were on the point of ſailing on a ſecret Expedition, ſuppoſed to be to ravage the Coaſt of Spain, and particularly St. Sebaſtians, where there are upwards of 40 Engliſh Veſſels, taken from us by 4 Spaniſh Privateers who lye alſo there.

The ſeveral Field Officers under my Lord Cathcart, are all appointed, and have Orders to be in readineſs for Sailing at the firſt Warning.

Two Spaniſh Privateers have been lately taken in the Channel, but the Number of our Ships taken is very great, ſcarce a Day paſſing but an Account comes of the Loſs of ſome of them, and that often times in the very ſight of our own Coaſts.

The Princeſs Mary, Princeſs of Heſſe, is gone to Hanover, where ſhe is to meet the Prince her Spouſe.

On Thurſday laſt arrived the Sloop Dove, Capt. Jauncy from Coracoa, who off of Cape May, ſaw a black Sloop (ſuppoſed to be a Spaniſh Privateer, and the ſame as mentioned in our laſt) laying too under her Foreſail, but on ſeeing Jauncy, ſhe up with her Mainſail, and made after him; but a Ship appearing, ſhe left Jauncy, who ſaw her come up to the Ship, but miſſing Stays, the Ship got away; then the Sloop went after her again, but miſſing Stays a ſecond Time, the Ship, who was under double reeft Sails let them out, and got clear of the Sloop.

We have now five Companies compleat here, commanded by the Capts. Clarke, Coſby, Provooſt, Cuyler, and Stevens; who are all encamp'd on the Common, and every Day exercis'd, and it is thought will make as good an Appearance as any on the Continent of America.

PHILADELPHIA.

His Honour our Governor having, in Purſuance of his Majeſty's Inſtructions, ſome Time ſince, iſſued his Warrants for Raiſing of *eight* Companies of Men in this Government; the Whole were compleated about a Week ago: Four of theſe Companies being armed, by the Care and Diligence of the Britiſh Lieutenants wherewith they are furniſh'd, have made a conſiderable Progreſs in the new Exerciſe; and we hear that the other four, during their Stay on the Continent, will henceforth be diligently attended and inſtructed by the Adjutant of this Battallion.

Several Merchants here have certain Advices of Wheat's being fallen very conſiderably in *England*; their Letters are dated the middle of *June*.

On *Thurſday* laſt died here, aged 63 Years, ANNE, the Lady of Sir WILLIAM KIETH, Bart. formerly Governor of this Province, and was decently interr'd the Day following.

Cuſtom-Houſe, *Philadelphia*, Entred Inwards.

Sloop Samuel and Sarah, Henry Bowers, from Antigua.
Sloop Meridian, Thomas Conerford, from Boſton.
Sloop Robert, Stafford Sommerſall, from St. Chriſtophers.
Sloop Bleſſing, Charles Dickinſon, from St. Chriſtophers.
Sloop Robert, Thomas Anderſon, from Virginia.
Sloop Humming Bird, Edward Barker, from Rhode-Iſland.
Sloop Robert, Robert Ford, from Boſton.
Sloop Delight, James Jauncey, from Bermuda.
Sloop Britannia, Samuel Gorton, from Rhode-Iſland.
Snow Diligence, Edmond Gall, from Boſton.
Ship Catherine, John Goodwin, from Liſbon.
Brigt. Hannah, Willian Tiffin, from Liſbon.
Ship Catherine, Andrew Hill, from Waterford.
Brigt. Catherine and Mary, Joſeph Engliſh, from Liſbon.

Entred Out.

Sloop Dove, Jacob Spicer, for Rhode-Iſland.
Sloop Pellican, Obadiah Brown, for Rhode-Iſland.
Sloop Meridian, Thomas Comerford, for Rhode-Iſland.
Sloop Robert, Robert Ford, for Rhode-Iſland.
Brigt. Dolphin, Thomas Stamper, for Liſbon.
Ship Minerva, Thomas Horreſt, for Briſtol.
Scooner Sea-flower, Daniel Rees, for Barbados.
Scooner Molly, Ephraim Jones, for Boſton.
Brigt. Hannah, William Tiffin, for Boſton.
Brigt. Lydia, James Haſelton, for Jamaica.

Cleared.

Sloop Fancy, Benjamin Godfrey, to Boſton.
Sloop Vulcan, Mathias King, to Rhode-Iſland.
Sloop Dove, William Purdue, to Ireland.
Sloop Dove, Jacob Spicer, jun. to Rhode-Iſland.
Sloop Friendſhip, Benjamin Applebe, to St. Chriſtophers.
Sloop Joſeph and Mary, Joſeph Rivers, to Barbados.
Scooner Swan, Samuel Powell, to St. Chriſtophers.
Brigt. Martha, Gurnay Wall, to Antigua.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, on the 27th Inſt. a Servant Man named *Daniel Dunn*, Aged about 30 Years, well ſet, bluff Faced, freſh Complexion, ſpeaks good Engliſh, he is an *Iriſhman*: Had on when he went away, a Snuff colour'd Coat, with flat pewter Butons, a pair of Trowſers, and a pair of linnen Breeches, a pair of black Stockings, a homſpun Shirt with a very large Patch on the Belly.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have *Thirty* Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid by

David Ogden.

For *LONDON* directly,

THE Brigt. *Hannah*, *William Tiffin*, Maſter, having two thirds of her Loading already engag'd. For Freight or Paſſage agree with *John Stamper*, or ſaid Maſter on board ſaid Brigt. lying at *Samuel Parr's* Wharff.

N. B. She has very good Accommodation for Paſſengers.

NEWLY imported from *London* and *Briſtol*, a very good Sortment of Goods; particularly, Callicoes, Hollands, Cambricks, Lawns, Iſengams, Garlix, Ozenbrigs, white and brown Sheeting, Diaper, check'd Linnens, Taffaties, Perſians, Mantuas, broad and narrow Shalloons, German Serge, Druggets, Durroys, Serges, ſuperfine Jeans and corded Dimity, tufted colour'd Fuſtians, ſtriped Hollands, Bedticks, Cambleteens, Callimancoes, fine ſtriped yardwide Stuffs, Frizes, Iron ware, Nails, Steel, Cutlery, Shott, Saſh Glaſs, double Flint Drinking Glaſſes, Decanters, Cruets, Salts and Tumbers, : Felt Hats, Pepper, beſt double refin'd Loaf Sugar, wool Cards, Mens grey worſted Hoſe and cloth colour'd ditto, womens Hoſe, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Caps, with Variety of other Goods; to be ſold by *Hamilton* and *Coleman* at their Store near *Carpenter's* Wharff.

RUN away on the 1ſt. Inſtant from *Richard Porter*, in *Talbott* County, *Maryland*, an *Iriſh* Servant Man, named *Patrick Downs* aged about 25 Years, of middle Stature, black complexion'd, with a black Beard; by Trade a Taylor: Had on when he went away, a tufted Fuſtian Coat lin'd with blue, or a brown broad cloth Coat lin'd with red, a white duffle great Coat, brown Holland double-breaſted Jacket and Breeches, white Holland Shirt, ozenbrigs Trowſers, white thread Stockings, and a Pair of old Pumps.

N. B. He has ſtolen an Iron grey Stallion, about 15 Hands high, very long Mane, paces and is branded; has taken alſo a Buck-skin Seat Hunting Saddle, with blue broad-cloth Houſings.

Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Man and Horſe, ſo that his Maſter may have them again, ſhall have *Three Pounds*, *Penſylvania* Money Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by *Richard Porter.*

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BUSSLETOWN, Auguſt 6. 1740.

DEſerted then from Captain ROBERT BISHOP's Company, in the Honourable Col. GOOCH's Regiment.

DAVID GRIFFITH,

Had on a blue gray Coat, is about 5 Foot 5 Inches high, aged 25 years; he is of a brown Complexion, with a plump Face, ſmall Features, and has the Letter T in his Forehead.

HUMPHRY REYNOLDS,

Had on a Cinnamon colour'd Camblet Coat, with ſmall Cuffs, and ſlaſh'd Pockets, Ozenbrigs Trowſers, and wore a Cap, is about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, aged 30 years; he is of a brown Complexion, and full fac'd.

HUGH LARIMORE,

A Flat-man, *deſerted three Weeks paſt*, is gone to *Willings-Town*.

Whoever ſhall ſecure any of the above deſcribed Perſons, and give Notice thereof, ſhall receive *Three Pounds* for the ſaid *David Griffith*, and *Twenty Shillings* for each of the others, and all reaſonable Charges.

N. B. Whoever harbours or conceals any Deſerter, knowing him to be ſuch, or ſhall receive into their Cuſtody any Arms or Accoutrements belonging to ſuch Soldier, is liable, by Act of Parliament, to a Penalty of Forty Pounds.

STRAY'D or ſtolen from a Paſture near this City, a very dark brown Horſe, near 14 Hands high, near 11 Year old, a ſmall crooked Star in his Forehead, pretty long head: Paces eaſy and faſt when rode, but trots clumſily when led or drove, no Brand.

Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Horſe, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have *Ten Shillings* Reward, and all reaſonable Charges paid, by

Henry Pratt.

RUN away on *Saturday* Night laſt, from *Moorhall* in *Cheſter* County, a Mulatto Man Slave, aged about 22, has a likely whitiſh Countenance, of a middle Stature; having on a Chocolate colour'd Cloth Coat, Linnen Waſtcoat, Leather Breeches, grey Stockings, a Piſs-burnt Wig, and a good Hat; has with him ſeveral white Shirts, and ſome Money: He ſpeaks *Swede* and *Engliſh* well. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Slave, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall be very handſomely Rewarded, and all reaſonable Charges paid, by *William Moore.*

To be SOLD,

Next Door to the Sign of the Bird-in-Hand, oppoſite the End of Strawberry-Alley, in Cheſnut-Street.

BEST Sort of *London* and *Briſtol* Crown-Glaſs, from the largeſt to the ſmalleſt Sizes, fit for glaſing Houſes, Ships, Clocks, Beaufets, Pictures, Samplers, *&c.* and moſt ſorts of Colours for Painting, *viz.* Pruſſia Blues, Vermilion, Gold leaf, white and red Lead, Spaniſh Brown, ditto Whiting, Venetian, Umber, Okers, alſo Bar Lead and Pencils.

STray'd away about two Years ago, from *Samuel Evans* of *Laycock* Townſhip, *Lancaſter* County, three Wagon Horſes, *viz.*

One a yellow ſorrel or Dun-colour'd, black Mane and Tail, with a Ratch down his Face, branded with a Circle and a Low-Dutch brand within the Circle, about 14 Hands high, and well ſet.

A black Horſe, of the ſame ſize, branded on the near ſide with S P

A dark bay pacing Horſe, about 13 Hands high, with a lump on the near ſide of the Belly.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Creatures, ſecures them, and ſends word to *Roger Hunt* or *John Miller*, Tavernkeepers on *Lancaſter* Road, ſo that the Owner may have them again, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward, paid by

Samuel Evans.

RUN away the 20th Inſt. from *Thomas Barr*, of *Millcreek* Hundred, *Newcaſtle* County, an *Iriſh* Servant Lad, named *William Mourton*, aged about 23 Years, of middle ſtature, well ſet, of a red Complexion, and no Hair; Had on when he went away, a narrow brimm'd felt Hat, white linnen Cap, a brown cloth Coat, without Lining and bound round the Neck with Red, a Tow Shirt and Trowſers, blue yarn Stockings, and good new Shoes.

Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Servant ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have *Thirty* Shillings Reward and reaſonable Charges, paid by

Thomas Barr.

To be SOLD,

A Term of 17 Years in the Southern Moiety of a Square of Ground, being the firſt beyond the Turning out of Cheſnut-ſtreet, upon the Lower Ferry Road: There is a good Cedar Fence about it, and it is well manured; by *John Ogden.*

THESE are to inform all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *Samſon Cary*, late of *Briſtol* deceaſed, that whereas they were ſufficiently notified, and deſired to bring in their reſpective Dues, about 10 Months ago, to which there hath been but very little Compliance, or Payments made, whereby the Executor of the ſaid Eſtate is at preſent very much uncapable of performing the Payments of the Legacies mentioned in the laſt Will and Teſtament of the ſaid Deceaſed: Now this is further to inform the ſaid Perſons ſo concern'd, that if they rel pſe the 10th Day of *October* next, they may expect immediate Trouble, without Exception; in order not only to diſcharge the juſt Will of the Deceaſed aforeſaid, but alſo to prevent the Executor aforeſaid, from ſundry Suits of Law, *&c.* which otherwiſe he may unavoidably expect without Regard to the Nonperformance of delinquent Perſons.

Samuel Cary, Exr.

Juſt imported, in the laſt Ship from England, And to be SOLD by ISAAC JONES, at the Store oppoſite the Sign of the *George* in *Arch-Street*, for ready Money or Six Months Credit, the following Goods, *viz.*

BRoad-cloths in Suits with Trimmings, Druggets, Shalloons, Tamy Peruelloes, Callimincoes, yard and half yard wide white and colour'd Janes, Dimities, tufted Fuſtians, Buckrams, yellow Canvas, holland Checks, Nuns Thread, Incles, Tapes, Bobbins, Pins, Needles, Wadding, Women's Stays, and Stay Trimmings, Cotton Gowns, Balladine Silk, coloured Thread, Mantua Silk, Ozenbrigs, Dowlaſs, Garlix, Nuns, Tandem and Iriſh Hollands, Cambricks, Lawns, blue Ozenbrigs, Men, Women and Children's ſilk, worſted, cotton, and thread Hoſe, cotton Caps, Floretts, Damasks, Camblets, Pewter, Braſs and Copper Ware; as alſo a good Sortment of Cutlery Ware.

STRAY'D or ſtolen off the Commons, from *Charles Moore*, of this City, a Bay Horſe about 6 Years old branded with two W's on one Side, and one W on the other, tho' not very plain to be ſeen; has a black Mane, and a pretty long Switch Tail, and is long-back'd.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, and brings him to the ſaid *Moore*, ſhall have *Ten Shillings* Reward, and all reaſonable Charges paid by

Charles Moore.

TO BE SOLD,

By John Seymour *at the Houſe of the Widow* Stapleford *in* Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

LOoking Glaſſes, Tea-Kettles, braſs Candle-Sticks, Muſlins, Cambricks, Silk Handkerchiefs, Sewing Silks, Silk Laces, Padaſway, plain and figur'd Ribbons, Ferreting, Stay Trimming, Silver Ribbons and Girdles, Wig Ribbons and Cawls, Ivory Combs, Needles, Pins, Womens Stays, Cotton Caps, Mens and Womens Thread Hoſe, white and brown Buckram, colour'd Thread, flower'd Damask, Calimancoes and Hair Camblets, Silver Orris, Silver, Sileſias and Buttonhole Thread, Sadlers Lace and Pluſh, Ozenbrigs, Leghorn Hats, white Flannel, Wadding, plain and figur'd Fuſtian, Sealing Wax, black Gauſe Handkerchiefs, Crape Hatbands, Ivory Fans with Paper and Leather Mountings, Good Bohea Tea, Indigo, Allſpice, Pepper, Double refin'd loaf Sugar, *&c.*

WILLIAM SAUNDERS, *Gunſmith*,

IS Removed from his Houſe in Second-ſtreet, to the upper End of Market-ſtreet, at the Sign of the GUN, a little above the Houſe of JOHN KINSEY, Eſq; Where there are to be ſold, very good GUNS, well Stock'd and Lock'd, at reaſonable Prices. He likewiſe takes in Guns to clean, ſtock, or mend, &c. which he performs in the cheapeſt and beſt Manner.

Juſt Publiſhed,

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